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CALLE COMERCIO - PRINCIPAL STREET IN LIMA

THE National Geographic Magazine

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No. 2

THE ECONOMIC CONDITION OF THE PHILIPPINES

By MAX L. TORSOW,

of Berlin and Branda

General interest in the Philippines, a group of islands long all but forgotten by the rest of the world, has been again thoroughly awakened by the recent campaign off Cavite. Even while the final settlement of the Philippine question, it is scarcely to be expected that the islands can again fall into forgetfulness. A glance, therefore, at the economic condition of the country, with a few of the more important statistics, will not be out of place, for an exhaustive consideration of the subject would occupy far more space than the present article admits of.

AGRICULTURE

Commencing with the products of the soil, two important points strike us as testifying to the varied and fertile character of the land: the geographical position of the islands, embracing 16 degrees of latitude, and the plentiful supply of water. On the other hand, in addition to smaller obstacles raised by the administration, particularly as regards large plantations, the want of labor militates seriously against industrial extension, so that of the arable land only a very small part is today under cultivation. The result is that, notwithstanding the richness of the soil, we find that the total returns are nothing like what they should be.

Not only do all tropical fruits flourish, but also the plants of the temperate zones, such as wheat, barley, and potatoes. Experiments were made some years ago with wheat and barley and

met with every success; and there is today a German planter in Benguet cultivating potatoes. I am fully convinced that in certain parts the vine could be grown, and at all events those fruits which demand a mild climate. Attempts have been made with tea to a limited extent, and the results have not been unfavorable; but to all extensive planting—and this is the only way in which it is remunerative—the want of railways, good roads, and laborers presents the greatest difficulty. Not less annoying is the attitude assumed by the Spanish officials and the monks, unless the planter is ready to dance at their command.

The principal agricultural products exported are sugar, hemp, and tobacco, and to a less extent coffee, the cultivation of which, however, has of late greatly decreased. Indigo, sapan-wood, and copra must not be left unmentioned, for they may certainly be expected to take a higher place in the Philippine trade in the future than is the case at present. Rice and maize are grown only for home consumption, and even for this purpose the supply is not large enough. Rice is imported from Saigon and Bangkok and coconuts from Java, although the extremely fertile soil of the Philippines could produce all that is required at home and enough to admit of a large export trade as well. Formerly—from 1850 to 1880, and perhaps later—rice was exported from the islands, but the quantity gradually decreased until exportation ceased altogether, and finally the grain began to be imported. The blame lies with the miserable administration of the country. The planter can no longer compete with Rangoon, Saigon, and Bangkok, where the authorities know how to meet the farmers when necessary, and where ships are not exposed to endless obsequy, such as is practised by the Manila custom-house officials. For this reason most foreign vessels are careful to steer clear of the latter port. Sugar is chiefly exported from the Visayas islands, and the trade is almost exclusively *vía* Iloilo, the largest place after Manila, situate on the island of Panay. Cebu, the third largest port of the archipelago, does now but a small and steadily declining trade in hemp.

The best tobacco grows in the north of Luzon, in the province Isabella, and the south of Cagayan, the most northern province of that island, in the valley of the Rio Grande de Cagayan. The northern provinces of Luzon, from the Gulf of Lingayen, in the west, to the Pacific, are separated from Manila by a range of high mountains, the Cordillera, over which there is, with the exception of a path and the telegraph, no road whatever, much less a

railway. The tobacco, therefore, is sent on covered boats, called "barungayanes," down the Rio Grande to Aparri, and there shipped by steamer to Manila. A flat-bottomed steambent also runs from Ilagan, when the water allows it; otherwise it goes only as far as Tuguegarao. In this way the transport from the



VIEW OF THE RIVER FROM A TUGBOAT

most southern tobacco center, Pichaymo (which as the crow flies is only about 150 miles), often takes as much as three weeks.

Tobacco has also been planted on the west coast of the northern part of Luzon and on the Visayas islands. This, however, is of inferior quality, and is mostly exported to Spain. In

Manila is not used, except, perhaps, by the Chinese factories for inferior cigarettes. Regarding the tobacco monopoly, abolished in 1883, I shall have some remarks to make later.

An important and world-famed article is Manila hemp, or abaca, a product of the *Musa textilis*. It is remarkable that, although there are the most various species of the genus flourishing all over the tropics and in warm climates generally, the *Musa textilis* appears to thrive to the best advantage only in the Philippines. Attempts to grow the plant in other places have been uniformly unsuccessful. Like its better-known relative, the edible banana (*Musa paradisiaca*), the stem of the plant is formed by the leaf-stalks, in the center of which again is the blossom stem. The finest growth is obtained in the volcanic and rainy districts of the Philippines, more particularly in Camarines Sur, Albay, Samar, Leyte, Marinduque, Cebu, and in some of the small neighboring islands, as well as in Negros and Mindanao. The valuable hemp-fiber is found in the petioles, from which it is taken before the plant has borne fruit, as otherwise the fibers lose in elasticity and luster. In two or



PREPARING FOR MARKET THE FIBER OF *MUSA TEXTILIS*

three years the plant has usually attained such growth that it can be cut down, the leaves removed, the green epidermis stripped from the stem, and either the bast-strips torn off lengthwise or the petioles separated singly, and the inner membrane, with the pulpy portion of the plant, removed. The bast-strips thus



THE BAST-STRIPS OF THE HENEQUEN PLANT, AND THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY ARE OBTAINED.

obtained are then drawn under a knife in order to scrape away any pulp that may have remained on them. The product, after having been dried in the sun, is then ready for shipment. This process, though simple, involves a great loss of fiber, which might be avoided by the use of more efficient stripping machines. It is difficult to accustom the natives to anything novel, but when once progress has gained a general footing headway will soon be made in particular paths also. Manila hemp has so far been equaled by none, much less excelled.

The principal article is fair current, with its higher and lower grades. Of less importance are quilot and the silk-like lipiz.

which, besides their use in the manufacture of fine native fabrics, are also employed for superior toilet articles in Europe, especially in the ladies' hat trade. From the current sorts excellent ships' cables and miners' ropes are made, and in America, where great quantities are consumed, they are used to make grain-binders for harvesting. Hemp comes into the market in bales of two Spanish piculs (280 pounds English). The price varies much, being subject often to great fluctuations, which naturally give rise to speculation. About the middle of



THE SAME METHOD OF THE HEMP PROCESS AS IN THE HEMP SPINNING, FROM WHICH THE LATER

the present century the price ranged between \$4.00 and \$5.00 (with high course of exchange), steadily rising. In the sixties we find it from \$7.00 to \$9.00 and in the eighties \$11.00 was the average. In 1890 it was artificially pushed up to \$17.00, an immense crash being the natural result, and all this at a high or even higher course (3/5d-3/11d per £). The course now began to fall steadily, until after the outbreak of the war it stood at 1/10d. Of late the prices for fair current have been between \$6.00 and \$9.00 per picul, at a course of 2%, and at the end of

April, 1904, was sold in London at £19. During the blockade of Manila the price was pushed up to nearly £40. At the end of the month it fell again to £28 1/2.

In 1918 200,000 cocoas worth \$2,000 per 100 lb. were exported. After this there was a period of the exportation of cocoas to the States. In that year the amount exported is stated to have been

447,000 lbs. 8,502 tons. Forty years later, in 1879, the amount had risen to 428,500 pounds 30,500 tons. The export then increased still more considerably. The following figures show how it has stood during the past six years:

	Value	Total Export
1900	£ 381,300	48,816
1901	£ 284,000	40,000
1902	£ 400,000	50,000
1903	£ 464,500	60,000
1904	£ 500,000	60,000
1905	£ 580,500	70,000

The chief consumers are England and the United States. The relative consumption by the different countries is shown according to the following table:

	Pounds	Total Export
England	500,000	60,000
United States	400,000	50,000
Japan and Japan	100,000	10,000
France	50,000	5,000
Germany	50,000	5,000
Italy	50,000	5,000
Spain	50,000	5,000
Portugal	50,000	5,000
Belgium	50,000	5,000
Sweden	50,000	5,000
Denmark	50,000	5,000
Netherlands	50,000	5,000
Switzerland	50,000	5,000
Austria	50,000	5,000
Prussia	50,000	5,000
Russia	50,000	5,000
China	50,000	5,000
India	50,000	5,000
Other countries	50,000	5,000
Total	1,000,000	100,000

There is much to be seen in the above export to England and the United States which is due to the fact that the very best of the cocoa is sent to England, however, not only as such but also as a very extensive quantity to the continent, which normally buys at least 1/2 of the total export.

Various species of the cocoanut palm are found in the Philippines, but only one is used for oil and copra. Although the exportation has been considerably only during the last few years. Under a more satisfactory state of affairs in the interior of the country, the export trade in copra promises to increase considerably. In spite of the large consumption of the nut by the natives for oil and other purposes. The export of the nut is still a very small part of the total export and is not now and probably never will be.

THE POOL AND THE FISH OF THE HILL

The pool is very rich in fish and is very large. It is very deep and is very large.

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for service to foreign lands. It is by no means so profitable, however, but in some provinces, at any rate, they sell at three well. There are but few goats. Of swine and poultry on the other hand, there is a surplus, the flesh of the former especially being a favorite article of diet with the natives.

As related to the animal, but very few horses, recent to the island, that most useful of domestic animals, the carabao, or bullock, is to be found, thrives abundantly. The white species is also occasionally to be found. The bullock is employed for many purposes—for working the pumps on plantations for sugar presses, and for draught purposes. In the mountains the bullock is not without its wild state. It is, however, undoubtedly only the domestic species that has been neglected. Nevertheless, after several years the degeneration has been so great that there now exists a more or less distinct wild strain of the domestic animal. The wild animal has a more erect and slender build, and its horns, while the domestic animal has a long and wide, the wild horns are short and thin. No article of the Philippine economy to the Philippines have been introduced by the Spaniards.

MINING

But the mineral does not form the only resource of the country. It is renowned as it has a world-wide reputation. There is another mineral, or class of minerals, of property in the Philippine archipelago, which is as abundant as gold.

The islands yield present annual silver on per cent, for the most part of quantity, and recently production has been struck. Careful studies and explorations have revealed the existence of richly endowed, yet unexplored extent necessary to start with examining the Philippine archipelago to see the area. The former has a better percentage of mines, but also better and then Antonio Heredia are assessing a special section for their work and interest.

and in proportion to the whole of the island. It was first discovered in 1827, in the island of Cebu. It is in Negros, in Mindanao, on the island of Luzon, in the islands and Andaman, and many other islands. The wealth of the people is not so considerable. The coal in Luzon is of the best quality, and persons expect it to be shown to be equal to Newcastle coal. It is found for a considerable part of the north of Luzon at a depth of 100 to 150 feet. In 1874 our father

in Piniana, but closed not after about ten years, in spite of the wealth of the island, on account of the scarcity of labour. The first shipment of bank copper was obtained in 1802. In 1806 the output was 4,174 cartals (2,221 cwt. 80 lbs.) of bank copper; in 1807 4,220 cartals (over 2,300 cwt. 80 lbs.). The want of labour then caused many of the districts, and in 1808 the mines were closed altogether.

It is probable that gold occurs, every part of the province, in a manner, why it has been extensive of the mines for years in certain places, particularly in Jacon. It is believed that gold occurs from within the waves to far to within it. The best known sources are in various districts of the towns of Manabito, Paraula, and Lamon. The most extensive of the latter is now almost a burial ground, and is said to contain largely of Nueva Espira, near the village of Capan. In any case the result is found in the mountains in the neighbourhood of the village of Ananion. In Manabito, where gold has always been discovered, it is believed to be present in particularly profitable quantities. Moreover, Panay, as well as some of the smaller islands, are also places where the precious metal may be found.

It is not required to inquire into the question whether it would pay to work gold mines at all, for as yet, not a single one, as positive proof has been furnished of gold mines being profitable anywhere, although during the last few years the subject has been much discussed. In 1803 the Manila-born Colonel Mougey, who was formerly a French engineer, was sent out and workings were opened by permission of Maria Clara. This was a hasty affair, the principal one no doubt being that a large part of the sources were not ascertained and the working capital was therefore too small. In general, the parties who speculated in the state agents on a part of the expenses and the starting of a mining company. Some charge of a great overbalance of Manila, and of all such enterprises were abandoned by the government, but in various, and some. No one of these mines, however, are now the result of a sound business project. The object of the law was always the promotion of commerce and the destruction of the sources of an illegal profit, even if the risk to be shouldered was not so great as that this would not be necessary in some cases to give the government, but it would have been followed by no satisfactory results, as far as the promotion of commerce and Hongkong, to be retroceded to general trade. The rebellion of 1809 fortunately put a stop

the population. European capital for such purposes was not to be found during the last century, and assistance in working on some projects was not, if possible, to be sought from the different governments.

Consequently, it is that industry was formerly limited to domestic uses. At present, the subject has been referred to Manila from Manila and a second from Manila. In 1848 industry was discovered in the region of the province of Albay.

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THE FUTURE OF THE FUTURE

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and wine according to Black, and it has its own privilege to Lenoir. It is not a basis of any other quality perfume and one indeed has more than 100,000 competitors and he in the perfume industry for distillation of the essence are too numerous to be adequately connected with those carried on exclusively by Chemists.

Cash and clothing is of great importance in North Carolina and is everywhere, as every one is aware of any state being too big for carriage, and the wealth of most of the cities in the luxury of their clothes.

That suggested for such articles of particular use are made in America, it is scarcely necessary to state. There are now three millinery establishments, owned by Americans.

As for the clothing industry above referred to, the tailors and makers are excellent, and the fabrics of cotton, hemp, silk and wool, the fibers of the pumpkin leaf. It is a considerable industry and is a so-called domestic industry. These articles do not enter at all into the export trade today, but they may certainly be exported and so before long they more so if the industry continues.

It is only the fabrics of cotton, but also the designs and colors. Some coarse hemp fabrics have already been exported within the last few years. The finer hemp and wool and silk fabrics, though not yet prized by ladies for dressmaking, have not yet entered into the trade. It is not so far to find now with the American costume. A most interesting display of the produce

in 1860.

It is certain that the United States, whose future is already assured by the American wealth, will play a part in the industry of the coming years equal to that of our nearest, that of Japan.

Japan

There seems to me to be a valuable history of the commerce of the Spaniards and these islands in relations with the Malays and the Philippines and the American and European, particularly with the last of Europe. The latter, however, first began to develop in 1571, when Legazpi established himself in Manila. The most valuable goods were taken to Japan and sold there in 1572 and their other fabrics were brought every year by Chinese and Japanese vessels.

Manila is without doubt the most advantageously situated



in 1762, the *Journal de Louis Anson, Commander in Chief the World*, 1763, and his description of Spanish commerce by a Frenchman, 1763. The above freight consisted chiefly of silver dollars and some were also passed out—persons going to sea, their arms, and the *Panipones*—and others sent out were sent to the Manila government as subsidies.

The *panipones* were also twice its value in Manila and, as is known, sometimes even four times, which is certainly a very high rate of exchange. The profit, however, did not belong to the *panipones* but was divided among the other. The government seized warrants, because receiving the of cargoes to the *panipones*, purchased officially, and other persons, who then sold, then to the *panipones*. In this manner the profits were distributed. The rest it was that merchandise of very high value was seized and the most valuable picked out to cargo that the goods had to be stored away. The *panipones* journey to the was over \$1,000,000 value on the *panipones*. As these ships were maintained at the expense of the government, it was estimated that a portion of the *panipones* was reserved for the royal ex-

the *panipones* were to go, where, taking advantage of the western wind, it was straight for the shores of California, then eastward to Acapulco. The voyage was always most

difficult and dangerous and often very long, lasting sometimes a month or more. In later years the *panipones* were more commonly through the *panipones* of San Ildefonso, south of

Manila. The *panipones* then the voyage. Arrive—
for a course they go. In San Ildefonso where they took to the *panipones* and received it from the *panipones* to the *panipones* of the *panipones*.

The waters—certainly a matter of great concern, because of the value of the cargo. The home voyage of Manila was generally a long and difficult one, often more than two months. The *panipones* were sent from Acapulco to about 10° N., where they took the passage to the Marianas Islands and then to the *panipones* of the Straits of San Bernardino, to Manila. At the same time when the *panipones* were expected to arrive with the *panipones* on two high rocks so that the vessel was a few miles away from the islands. In 1762, when the *panipones* were sent to Manila, the *panipones* were sent to Manila.

The *panipones* were sent to Manila in 1762, and were sent to Manila in 1762, and were sent to Manila in 1762.

Spanish flag remained only 1 out of 18, and estimated as that time at a reduction of 20 per cent on the custom-house charges. This was paid approximately every year, or a percentage, and in the last year by 10 per cent more.

The following table shows the share of the shipping trade in Manila in earlier years:

	Importing	Outgoing	Importing	Outgoing	Importing	Outgoing
Foreign share	106	106	20	89		
Spanish share	94	29	81	34	41	41
Total	100	127	100	127	47	128

In 1868, 112 foreign vessels, aggregating 74,614 tons, 11,067 men, entered to make up cargo, and 102 Spanish vessels entered armed with cargo. To show a comparison of the shipping trade for the past two years, I have compiled the following table:

	1896				1897			
	Importing		Outgoing		Importing		Outgoing	
	Tons	Men	Tons	Men	Tons	Men	Tons	Men
Foreign	81	20,878	15	251,639	204	30,190	67	50,240
Spanish	47	95,741	40	314,002	48	84,319	50	88,410
Total	128	357,449	55	565,641	252	114,509	117	138,650

At the close of the century the imports were no longer shut the exports. They have become about equal, and finally the exports have made firm. In recent years the exports have exceeded the imports by some 30 per cent.

The imports to America in 1898, according to the duties paid, are noted to—

Under foreign flag	\$1,280,000.00
Under Spanish flag	617,615.00
Total	\$1,897,615.00

IN AGREEMENT WITH THE REPORT OF THE

1000 lbs. of No. 10 wire	1000	1.00	1000.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 12 wire	1000	.80	800.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 14 wire	1000	.60	600.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 16 wire	1000	.40	400.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 18 wire	1000	.30	300.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 20 wire	1000	.20	200.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 22 wire	1000	.15	150.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 24 wire	1000	.10	100.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 26 wire	1000	.08	80.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 28 wire	1000	.06	60.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 30 wire	1000	.05	50.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 32 wire	1000	.04	40.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 34 wire	1000	.03	30.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 36 wire	1000	.02	20.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 38 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 40 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 42 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 44 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 46 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 48 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 50 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 52 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 54 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 56 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 58 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 60 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 62 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 64 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 66 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 68 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 70 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 72 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 74 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 76 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 78 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 80 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 82 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 84 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 86 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 88 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 90 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 92 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 94 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
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1000 lbs. of No. 98 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 100 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 102 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 104 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 106 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 108 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 110 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 112 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 114 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 116 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 118 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 120 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
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1000 lbs. of No. 124 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
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1000 lbs. of No. 128 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 130 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
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1000 lbs. of No. 144 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
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1000 lbs. of No. 160 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 162 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 164 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
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1000 lbs. of No. 168 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 170 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 172 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 174 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 176 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 178 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 180 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 182 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 184 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 186 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 188 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 190 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 192 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 194 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
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1000 lbs. of No. 198 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 200 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 202 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 204 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 206 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 208 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
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1000 lbs. of No. 466 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 468 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 470 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 472 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
1000 lbs. of No. 474 wire	1000	.01	10.00	
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There was to be no more nearly direct sales as in the old times as exporters. The list of articles exported with lower prices, for example. Of the leading articles of today sugar was the only one of no importance, or I even that came a trifle worse than a few years ago. Company with the last sale of Dr. F. & Meyer, and were the Russian merchant ship 1870-1871 and even

year 1870, and a great increase in exports—in the case of sugar, for example, which was a monopoly article—of 1871. He gives the following figures:

	1870	1871
Sugar	12,254 piculs 1,140 "	1,69,257 piculs 1,610 "
Timber wood	1,075 "	1,524 "
Handed dye	4,117,981 piculs 1,14,315 "	10,745,000 piculs 1,70,532 "
Timbered rice (paddy)	1,14,850 piculs 1,28,127 "	
Rice	1,141 piculs	
Cigars	1,4515 piculs 1,52,843 kilograms	4,57 piculs 44,165 kilograms

The following loss of portland articles are omitted:

no foreigners were allowed to be landed and the quest for discrimination, though largely increased, even if not to the extent intended, the trade of the Philippines should be twenty times what it is today. At the end of the nineteenth century, exports were practically equal

	Imports	Exports
1870	\$1,045,000	\$1,001,000
1875	1,500,000	1,450,000

Up to the seventies both had been increased more than tenfold. If the export trade actually exceeded import trade in round numbers, the trade for the years 1870, 1875, and 1880 may be stated as follows:

	Imports	Exports
1870	\$1,045,000	\$1,001,000
1875	1,500,000	1,450,000
1880	1,700,000	2,700,000

The only exception is the year 1872, when the exports fell at a much lower level and the imports rose to 1,200,000. In 1892 the exports were 25 million and the imports 27 million.

It is difficult, however, to give statistics on the export and imports, since there are no official statistics of exports—separately and the total in round, but it is used for the purposes of a very general character. Some of the leading products may, however, be taken from the annual and biennial articles. If we consider, for example, together with a summary of the report of the Bureau of Statistics, the

and other goods. From Germany come better-quality text-iles, linens, hardware, paper, lumber, steel, etc.; from France, etc. From Switzerland are imported at least large quantities of Swiss watches. From the United States come very fine cigarette-making machinery, paper. Austria contributes principally her wine through the Bohemian provinces. In goods coming from all these countries, the paper currency, etc., which the Government has furnished heretofore as a means of obtaining them, is as a rule sold at a small profit. Spain is mostly expected to be a source of reserved funds, etc. What in the last few years, it has been understood is going to be done, among other articles to compete with the wares of other countries. The Spanish goods are of every variety, not to those of foreign manufacture, and on account of their being free from import duty the prices are considerably lower.

are given. The number articles have been made.

Principles of credit from the 1st of January 1 to December 31, 1900

	Principal amount of the loan	Interest paid in 1900	Interest paid in 1901	Principal amount of the loan	Interest paid in 1902	Interest paid in 1903
1. 1st of January 1, 1900	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
2. 1st of January 1, 1901	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
3. 1st of January 1, 1902	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
4. 1st of January 1, 1903	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

Notes—1900, 1901, and 1902

Principal amount of the loan	Interest paid in 1900	Interest paid in 1901	Interest paid in 1902	Interest paid in 1903
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

The reports from Manila show the principal part of the loans made were in 1900, 1901, and 1902 as follows:

Excerpta selecta illustrata ab Iosepho J. Gussone, 1795

The terms in the province is that in May and a ways on to
now - in business with the province the Merchant House has
succeeded to make when we which certainly is less risk
than if one is concerned with a foreign sale the business is
safe enough. The main thing in the case of transactions is to
just get going is to know the exact state of affairs and to be
in a position to form an opinion and judgment at a moment's notice.
The relations between the merchants and the United States
are regulated in some either by means of acceptance (you are a
member of, as is now more general, each within four to six
weeks with a per cent of no more than 10, or both, while the four
to six weeks are very often exceeded. This renders frequently
uncertain long business. The creditors usually prefer to come
to a meeting, not, for if once the matter comes before a court,
even if it is the reasonable rule that the creditor get paid right away

The law on monopoly, with all its heartless severity and injustice, was introduced in 1861, under the governor Don José Vascó y Vargás, the government, by no means for the first time, flinging itself on a criminal financial operation. The population gazed at what was coming and opposed the new measure, which was only carried out by force of arms. The law prescribed that every native might plant tobacco, but might only sell to the government. In the tobacco estates every native had to grow a certain number of plants and devote all his attention to them. The marketing of tobacco was done by women and children just as it is today.

Things might have been well enough and the poor tobacco cultivators enjoy the fruits of their labor, but the worst aspect is to be said. The tobacco was sorted, "classified" as it is technically called, and that sort for use burned so as to prevent fraud. The principal matter in sorting was the length.

18 inches or longer was premium first class.

18-14 inches was second class.

14-10 inches was ordinary first class.

10-7 inches was ordinary fourth class.

Sambo, a top grade tobacco grower, was once classified as being 10 per cent of the tobacco he sold and used a scale, according to which the planter received some 20 to 30 per cent of the revenue. But he was not paid a cent. He received a certificate of kind of treasury bond. Thus the people had security for the payment of these bonds at no cost whatever. The latter would soon find that, even without currency as paper money. But, far from that, men and women would have the bonds, saying that five or six years might pass before they were redeemed. The tobacco planters lived under more or less the same conditions than the worst-paid slaves, and were glad if some tobacco merchant would give them one of the value of their certificates, for who could say whether the purchaser was not taking less than 50 per cent. Presently the bonds were practically given away. In the case of an outbreak in Manila, 20,000 sick people were employed and were always paid so that their bonus was more valuable than that of the planters. That under this system, in spite of the enormous army of officials, a profit of four or five millions of dollars was annually yielded can be easily understood.

The savior of the tobacco monopoly planter was one of those Spaniards in whom there was still the belief of the old days, the absolute integrity, Don José Domingo Aguirre. In his report to

1871 he not only exposed the emptiness of a theory under the leadership of strongly advisory officials, whose low government wished to destroy to even putting it together and bring about the absolute ruin of the planters, who were among the greatest in society. Furthermore, he showed that the necessary law of the sugar, that the act was really pretty well, as well as the profit of the sugar year. This very economic potent and energetic and energetic theory has been the object of the time, and ten years later it was put on with the colonial government, because to do so was also, it was not to bring about the abolition of the monopoly, but on July 1, 1882, the planters were freed from their chains. On January 1, 1883, the free importation of tobacco was also allowed. The rate of duty was, however, raised, tobacco and cigars paying a 20 per cent duty while the import duty was raised to 50 per cent. In the first place the treasury bonds had to be redeemed, and this was done by means of bonds, whereby \$1,000,000 was redeemed annually, proceeds being given to those holders who offered the bonds at the lowest rate. The government had to set a limit on the amount of tobacco to be imported, not more than 80 per cent of what it had prepared. The first bid and there were ready to take 40 and 50 per cent but it was soon found that a number of bidders were prepared to bid very low prices, refusing to accept less than 20 per cent. This caused the government to hasten the redemption, and at the close it had cleared a sum of two millions of pesos.

Since January 1, 1883 various sugar factories have been established, of which, however, only a few turn out a really first-class article. The export market is not yet open to these factories and the homes of capitalists are of very irregularity.

A new law was introduced in 1881, which proposed to be taxed a ton a duty of 20 per cent. In reality, however, nearly as much as twice as much, some even reaching over 40 per cent on the average. There were various other duties and pay on exports, and the export fees were also several times changed. Today the practice is as follows: For the import tariff which in the case of some articles is increased by 20 per cent, are added harbor dues, amounting to 15 per cent and 25 per cent of the value of the goods, which is fixed by law. Spanish goods pay only the harbor dues, the 25 per cent of the value, thus getting up the market to the disadvantage of other better and originally cheaper products.

being that I want the Spanish factories and machinery of the different export industries in Manila where the Commission has established for the Spanish monopoly.

ANALYSIS OF THE SITUATION

I now come to the question, "What must be done in order to bring the production and trade of the colony into the modern industrial system?" The answer for the present must be a reply best stated. Before all the system of administration must be changed and commerce and shipping encouraged and given free play, with little interference from the hands of the persons in power. If the natives are not taken advantage of and supply sufficient workers, the resources of the country will be overworked and the country will be the same way as in the case of Sumatra. The export industries should be wholly nationalized and the export of the products should be the same as in the case of the Philippines. The export works at Manila should be completed and the shipping places should be provided for larger steamers, and if not for port, all people in the world who are in possession of the port.

I mention first and principally Manila, which will always remain the center of the principal operations. A beginning must be made by opening up Luzon, by laying down good roads and connecting roads, of which today there is an absolute lack. The waterways should be controlled, particularly those which can be easily made navigable. The construction of railways should be continued and a direct connection between the interior provinces with Manila. The most important line would be from Manila through Nueva Ecija, the Iloilo province, and the province of Nueva Vizcaya, to the valley of the Rio Grande de Cagayan. Then a branch of the line already existing from Manila to Dagupan to the proposed naval port, and a branch which is merely in the plan, but has not yet been constructed from Manila to the Pacific coast and thence to the coast of Luzon. It is so generally known that only a few points can be reached up to here.

A railway from Manila to Marikina and Antipolo would be of great importance to Manila itself. It would pass through an extremely well populated country, which is ready to supply Manila with agricultural products and articles for the native population, and finally, after a run of 20 miles, ascending with a pretty steep gradient, would reach Antipolo.

the principal island of Luzon, where concerts are held every week. At the same time there are two schools of Music, one at Baguio, and the other at Manila. The school at Baguio is the only one of the kind in the Philippines. The whole of the island of Luzon is a very fertile and productive land, and the principal crops are rice, sugar, and tobacco. The principal cities are Manila, Baguio, and Cebu.



The principal cities of Luzon are Manila, Baguio, and Cebu. Manila is the capital and the largest city, and is situated on the island of Luzon. Baguio is a city of about 100,000 people, and is situated in the mountains. Cebu is a city of about 50,000 people, and is situated on the island of Cebu. The principal cities of Luzon are Manila, Baguio, and Cebu.

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with the first water supply. The water supply was then
distributed to the various parts of the city, and the
population was then able to live in comfort.

The first water supply was in 1880.

The first water supply was in 1880.

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was in 1881.



company, which has not yet been able to make its capital investment yield a good return.

There are 1,200 car lines in the city, and a suburban street car way runs to Malabon, a large village situated to the north.

Except for private vehicles, cars are in the city a large means of public conveyance. These are divided into three classes: the carriages—banned, with two or three, prices (two or three pesos) closed doors and open rear and carromulas (two or three pesos), drawn by one horse. The latter are also used in the interior, so far as there are any roads. The transport of goods is carried on by means of two-wheeled carts, drawn each by a bullock and loaded generally with one or two sacks.

Life for foreigners in the Philippines is quite agreeable, and particularly so in Manila, where there are considerable residences, and a large lack of company, excursions, and other sources of recreation. In other respects, however, conditions are by no means neglected, provided the requirements are not too high. If Cebu city and its neighborhood were developed, and the water connected there would be well back up to make life more than enjoyably agreeable. Manila would not so far surpass an other tropical town as regards health and comfort.

What the future may bring to the rich and benighted Philippine people is difficult to say. Still, at all events, my sincere hope is that the social order is many years hence to be the cause of the betterment to which it is by nature entitled.

A recent report of the British consul at Iloilo on the 11th of November is very interesting in relation to the province of Yebu. Morla, once the capital and the queen of the Red Sea, has now only come to show what slavery was in the Philippines. Zamboanga is a city of note and importance as a center of trade in horses and skins. Except weaving a kind of cloth, dyeing, making nets and ropes and building sailing vessels, there are no manufacturing industries. A little gold mining is still carried on, however not in the unsettled state of the province and the want of education, however, the province would at least be a better province. The town is connected with the outer world by a line of steamships and a weekly mail is sent to the chief towns of the province. It is also connected by telegraph with Manila and Cebu, and with foreign countries through Porto. The population of the province is estimated at 250,000.

MANILA AND THE PHILIPPINES

BY MAJOR A. PARKS H. FOX, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Imperial German Army. Late of the 1st Division of the 1st Army.

After Admiral Dewey's splendid victory at Manila, the several powers sent their ships as quickly as possible to Manila.

It was expected that the quiet waters of the bay, and of the Philippines would become in the near future the scene of great activity of naval activity and that many sailing ships, gunboats in need of repairs would there find a peaceful haven.

It was only by chance that Germany had at that time a relatively strong squadron at hand in the eastern station. The territory acquired in China only a few months before had made it necessary to assemble there two cruisers and two torpedo boats of the complete armament of the Spanish fleet, according to a general idea of these divisions had to go down for the Germans and Japanese sent to the Philippines. The division was at that time engaged in drill and training in real things and target practice, and so it is easily to be imagined that the German commander would not wish to make his men, sailors, etc., on the contrary, would be glad of the opportunity to make use of the trip now to Manila for training and evolutionary purposes. I do not believe that any order of the German government had been given to assemble a strong squadron at Manila. I understand that the commander of the division was in fact responsible for the coming of his crew, but in this

but besides these purely technical reasons it was to be considered that hundreds of our countrymen, who had been taken of American matters (over the Philippines) and who were painters or engineers, might be in a very dangerous position. The inactivity of the Philippines against the Spanish rule had become general and rumors were running that all the schools, posts, etc. If this should be taken as fact, it would contain a few of our countrymen, who were taken by the insurgents, and that these men and property were in the greatest danger.

Under these circumstances it was to be expected that after the arrival of the squadron in Manila the ships had to be refitted and

For the second flood, the fishermen were sent to the place where the works of the sluice stopped at a certain distance from the sluice. As soon as the flood was a danger, and no water bathed the sluice, they could begin catching fish again between the sluice and the dam.

The first stage of the negotiations in London, was a great improvement of the final stage. There were three German, two French, two British and one Japanese representatives but it was to have been a symposium of characters, signifying the languages of the respective countries where American lawless humanitarian warfare and great cruelties had already been brought to light of the human rights and the young men being taken to Japan as prisoners had to fly the flag of the respective countries who bore responsibility for their return to the American authorities after the surrender of the town.

the 1930s, when the land was used as a golf course and later
as a site for a highway interchange, the structures and features of
the plantation were largely destroyed or removed by one of the sons.
The plantation was used as a site for a highway interchange and later
as a site for a highway interchange and later as a site for a highway interchange.

But surely the definite blue color of light suggests a blue hour, even if this was a reflection on part of water. The water was forgotten, but peace seemed to be everywhere on the beach. A stream in the middle of the water, a road that led into and out, a stream of people, a white boat, a few people who were looking or returning, a little boat that was going on, and the walls of the houses, all were in line with the activity of the crew.

It is a forest with a large number of trees, some of which are very old, and some of which are very young. The trees are of various kinds, and the forest is very beautiful. The water is very clear, and the fish are very many. The forest is very large, and the water is very deep. The fish are very big, and the forest is very old. The water is very clear, and the fish are very many. The forest is very large, and the water is very deep. The fish are very big, and the forest is very old.

When I go into a cave, I hear a long, low growl over a darkness of sea. When the water glimmers here and there on the great, rounded, shod, straggling white rocks, especially in the passageways & waters of the cave like to a window, the light shows a patch of sea & sometimes just over from the horizon and the sea, you see also the dark red line of sea & white clouds over Monte and hear also the noise of a rushing of water.

There you know that if you were the only one of the 1,000

night attack was on foot, and that again and over again there was in the burning circles and over fields round Mayala.

But the refugee streamers near by the sound of Spanish drums swept over the quiet sea, and every cheer and cry of gladness, of laughter and merry laughter. There they danced, and danced dances. As a woman on the main deck of the dry docks of the vessel, he stood up as by only one sickly old man, with officers of the different parties toward the sea, some a mixture of the grade of performance.

Quite a different scene was to be seen in the beached town Mayala itself. The day, Pass, never rising from the large white flag and the Bay of the sea, and sides the town, do two parts, the first in their inhabitants, the second in the social life, and indeed in almost everything. To the left of the river and the town of Mayala. This purely Spanish town is surrounded by the walls of the fortress and covers a space of perhaps three-quarters of a mile square. From the occupying Spaniards first settled 180 years ago. Massive stone and huge, including the government house, the arches of a palace, the master's and commander's, the the narrow, dirty streets and squares, in which you cannot usually find any one but the poor, and the dark, grimy, filthy. There is a a sweet, quickening of the land in the town. There are shops, no offices, no banks. Opposite of all the buildings are the property of the church, of the different orders of monks, and another third is

Having passed the dark fortress doors and the sorry sentences of the town, you get in a foreign, long past world. Here is the residence of that administration which is above that it is not still the place. It is time to separate the gift of the people from the rest of the world. It is a from a small town in all the land. From this place issued those of the people who were the property of the government. If any make or purchase for the people which had not the sanction of the government and did not allow the poor man to have more than one crop of rice a year for his own sustenance, even to prevent his selling it. It was settled that the view of the whole world of the people between the four enormous wealthy and powerful nations of Americans, the Chinese, the Europeans, and the Russians, and the government could only so easily approve such an arrangement, knowing well that in that country it could raise only by and through the people's own money. Like that of the old and the

There was no other cause of rebellion against the government of only the natives but for every government official who might have dared to cross the ways of the priestly lords.

Since the days when the pious Spanish sovereigns holding the banner of the cross and in the offer of the cross, took possession of these islands 300 long years ago, I am haunted by a terrible dream over this unfortunate people. Then at last the people are against that Spanish dynasty which is almost a nation took place. A young, gifted, young Tagalog, educated in Europe and having about practical talent was able by his own genius to make a revolution against the Spanish rule, and when some years ago, but this was arrested by the government and he was tried, on the Luneta in Manila the Philippines began their first insurrection against the hated priest government.

Terrible atrocities were committed at that time on both sides, but there was hard fighting, but at last the Spanish government succeeded in overcoming the more open resistance. But the fire was not extinguished. A secret society, the "Kakiguan," spread its members over the whole island of Luzon, preparing another uprising. The murdered poet and separated son of a national hero and martyr, a mysterious tales were told that the Tagalog ages did not level at all in the time to be as a little before to come down at the first moment of the take

And then the second movement began. The terrible scenes of cruelty were repeated, but again without any more success. A sort of armistice was arranged at the end of 1897 between the young Tagalog leader, Aguinaldo, and the Spaniards, and this continued until the beginning of the second American-Spanish war, when the glorious battle of Bayan

Struggle tales of 1900

again in the Manila can be seen. They know only the great at a famous day, a revolution that existed two hundred years ago in Manila. More than fifty thousand industrious Japanese were found the streets of the old city, and the best recognition of the Spanish government with these men were supposed of the, a few warriors, but the narrow-mindedness and intolerance of the Spanish rulers drove out the few men of hard work. The Japanese warriors the hard work, and the nobility and the workers with this effort. They are the same people who try at the same time, and that long ago Tagalog was not the same as he was. The number of Aguinaldo's army was

[illegible][illegible]

It is a very emotional and even very angry view of the world and one which is certainly likely to be a factor in the move to the next level of joint or multi-conference between very, reserves and strategic points. The situation of a large country under a serious and most useful assistance.

Spence has never taken what is undoubtedly necessary military precautions and on every view of the case, for the reasons known to every Englishman, on the whole interest of the country was in the success of the purges, which, as it was to be seen to be imprudent, good and sensible to and the rest. In

The chronic want of money and perhaps also of energy, the lack of the nerve and force, who may have been a man of seeing no other influence than his own established in the interior of all these islands gives explanation enough of the fact that the Spanish rule has never been powerful in that country but a stranger more energetic and in reaction force, with unlimited financial resources, may do in the future all that the chronic wanters could do in these centuries.

If the Spanish government was weak from the military point of view it was not less so from the standpoint of position, in the conflict on the independence of the islands, no native

only one religious order succeeded, with the most unparalleled knowledge of the human heart, with the best psychological and diplomatic means, it being loved and esteemed by natives and foreigners alike. If the priests and the various orders of monks were filled with all the energy of a long-oppressed race, the refined justice and magnanimity of the land's society of the Jesuits, remained unknown from all these savage feelings. They had understood that it was not the priest, it was the high society, not the priestly and also, mostly lay society, who was

property in the interior. They had upraised the astronomical observatory, with the most valuable instruments of astronomy, astrophysics, magnetism, and radioactivity. They supported their observatory with all the other modern appliances and stations and in fact saved it saved by their prompt warnings hundreds of lives and thousands of dollars. When war times came over the country the methods of poor, homeless, and sick Tagalog men, who had of late fixed a home in the war-torn islands and areas of the Jesuit colleges. They had formed a category of miserables for their own safety with their prize-winning money. They could not see that they would remain an obstacle to their scientific work, although between the fighting lines. The same men that lived in the refined atmosphere of the Jesuit mathematics had understood the necessity of money. The same set of many eyes that read every morning the news of the world registering astronomical understandings how the nature and the elements, and they have given to the former rulers of the island a noble lesson. They have taught them that there are things in the world other than guns, they have taught them the eternal truth that science knowledge is and should be power.



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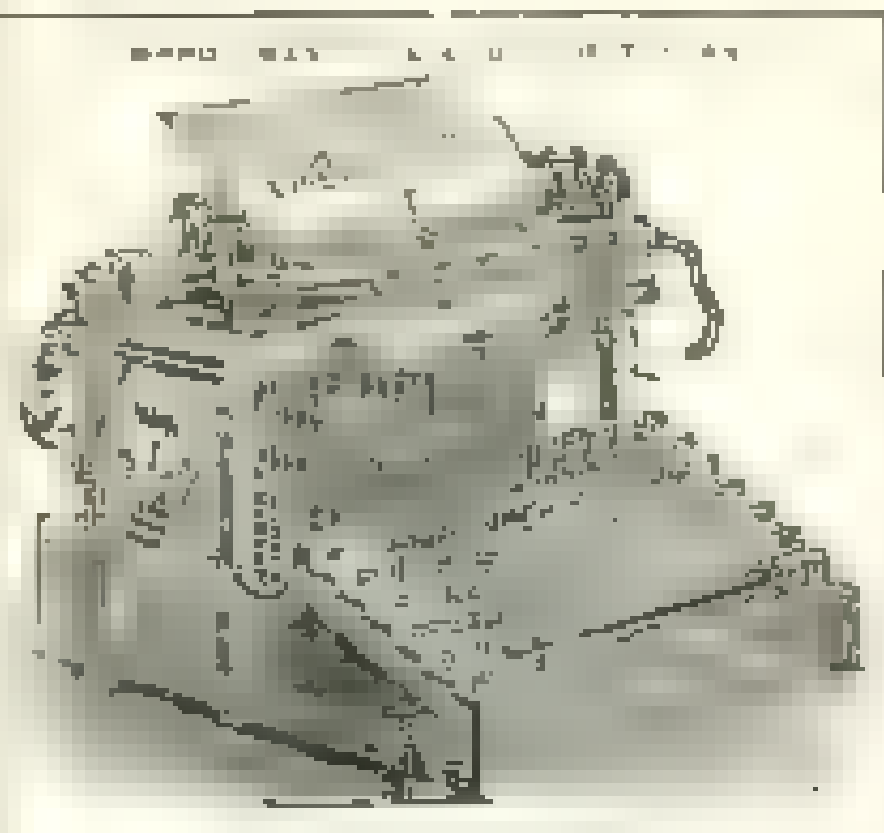
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